

TERMS:	
One Year, (in advance)	\$14 00
Six Months, do	8 00
Three Months, do	5 00
No Week, do	0 50

OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government and Langley Streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

Registrar's Office—Supreme Court, Victoria, V. I.

DEED OF ASSIGNMENT.

DAVID CERF, of Nanaimo, V. I.; Trader, to JAMES BURNS & GODFREY CUTHBERT WIGHAM, of Victoria, V. I.

BY DEED DATED THE 20th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1866, A. D., in the County of Victoria, B. C., between a said David Cerf, and the said James Burns & Godfrey Cuthbert Wigham absolutely to be applied and administered for the benefit of the Creditors of the said David Cerf, and the said David Cerf was filed for registration this 22nd day of November, A. D., 1866, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

RICHARD WOODS, Acting Registrar.

PEAKES & GREEN, Solicitors, Masonic Hall, Government street, Victoria, V. I. No. 223.

In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice, Vancouver Island, B.C.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

WHEREAS A PETITION FOR ADJUDICATION IN BANKRUPTCY, bearing date the first day of December, instant, has been duly filed by Samuel Joseph Needham, and he has been declared a bankrupt, and the said bankrupt, and his heirs, are hereby required to surrender himself to his Honor Joseph Needham, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, at Victoria, on the 12th day of December, 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, Victoria, and make a full confession and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and at the first sitting to examine him, and commence the examination of the bankrupt.

All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are to make the same to David Cerf, his attorney, or to whom the official Assignee appoints, and give notice to him.

HENRY C. COURTNEY,
Solicitor and Attorney,

521 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1866.

In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice, Vancouver Island, B.C.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.

I, RICHARD WOODS, BEING THE Acting Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, Vancouver Island, B.C., do hereby give notice, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1866, and made and executed by me and between JOHN PAUL CONCH, of Victoria, V. I., and JOHN PAUL CONCH, of Victoria, V. I., whereby the said John Paul Conch conveys all his estate and effects to the said John Paul Austin, absolutely to be applied and administered for the benefit of the Creditors of the said John Paul Conch, on the 6th day of December, instant, and at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon of such day, brought into my office for registration, and was registered in accordance with the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, Victoria, Vancouver Island, B.C., the sixth day of December, A. D. 1866.

[S. S. R.] RICHARD WOODS,
Acting Registrar.

PEAKES & GREEN, Solicitors,
Masonic Hall, Government street, Victoria, V. I. No. 223.

In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice, V. I., B.C.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re Louis Augustus Biedixen, a Bankrupt.

In re John Frederick Tarte, a Bankrupt.

Wednesday, the 4th day of December, A.D. 1866.

THE ABOVE NAMED BANKRUPTS having filed their generally power of response at examinations in the Court, their Honor Joseph Needham, was appointed Wednesday, the 19th day of December, instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, James Bay, Victoria, for granting their certificates of discharge.

ROBERT BISHOP,
Bastion street, Victoria,
Solicitor to the Petitioners.

In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of Vancouver Island, B.C.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re William Henry Huiskinson, a Bankrupt.

Wednesday, the 29th day of November, 1866.

THE BANKRUPT HAVING THIS day passed his Last Examination, His Honor the Chief Justice Joseph Needham, was appointed Wednesday, the 12th day of December, instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, James Bay, Victoria, for granting of his certificate of discharge.

ROBERT BISHOP,
Bastion street, Victoria,
Solicitor to the Petitioners.

Re Estate of L. A. BENDIXEN.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re John Joseph Mecredy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT His Honor Joseph Needham has appointed Wednesday, the 12th day of December, next, for the above named bankrupt to apply for his certificate of discharge.

DANIEL LINISAY,
Official Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re JOHN JOSEPH MECREDY.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Wednesday Morning, December 12, 1866

TO ADVERTISERS.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance to insure insertion.

TO AGENTS.

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or the supply of paper will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cost rated and no exception will in future be made to this rule.

THE BRITISH COLONIST IS THE ONLY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COLONY THAT RECEIVES TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

The President's Message.

President Johnson's annual address to the American Congress was laid before that body on the 6th inst. It is a plain, straightforward document—is remarkably well written—terse and decided, and peculiarly Johnsonian in its tone. His Excellency commences by congratulating the country upon the extinction of slavery and its emergence from the cruel and bloody struggle which long desolated its fair lands; expressing satisfaction at the fact that the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our institutions. A history of the Constitutional difficulty between the Executive and Congress is then rapidly and temperately sketched. The ground is taken that the Government, by making war upon the South, denied its right to secede, and that the Southern States were consequently never out of the Union. On this point the Message says:

"Ten States, more than one-fourth of the whole number, remained without representation. The seats of 50 members in the House of Representatives and of 20 members in the Senate are yet vacant—not by their own consent—not by a faction of electors—but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much towards the renewing and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed a serious cause for discontent on the part of the inhabitants of those States; it would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the declaration of American independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation and yet be denied the right of representation."

The fact that the insurrectionary States were included in the direct taxation scheme after the war had broken out, is cited as another argument why they were never out of the Union, and the President adds:

"Upon this question, so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union and the permanency of our present form of Government, my convictions heretofore expressed have undergone no change, but on the contrary their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. * * * We should be cautious lest, having rescued our nation from the perils of disintegration, we turn to consolidate, and in the end, finally obtain absolute despotism as a reward for the recurrence of similar troubles. * * *

In dismissing the reconstruction subject, the President nobly says:

"We are the teachings of men whose deeds and services have made them illustrious and long since withdrawn from the scenes of life; they have left to their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom and their patriotism. Receiving inspirations from their lessons, let us emulate them in love of country and respect for the Constitution and the law."

Of the finances, Mr Johnson draws the following sketch:

"During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1865—the last year of the war, the public debt was increased \$41,902,537, and on the 31st of October, 1865, it amounted to \$2,740,854,150. On the 31st day of October, 1866, it had been reduced to \$2,551,310,60, the diminution during a period of 14 months commencing September 13th, 1865, and ending October 31st, 1866, having been \$206,375,563. In the last annual report on the state of the finances, it was estimated that during the three-quarters of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, the debt would be increased \$112,194,947. During that period, however, it was reduced \$31,196,386, the receipts of the year having been \$80,905,905 more, and the expenditures \$206,529,235 less than the estimate * * * It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1867, will be \$476,061,386, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of 316,428,078, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of \$158,633,308. For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to \$436,000,000, and the expenditures will be \$358,267,641, showing an excess of \$85,732,359 in favor of the government. There seems to be no good reason why taxes may not be reduced, and the country advance in population within the next quarter of a century."

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES

Canada.

TORONTO, Dec. 7th.—The condemned prisoners are respite until the 30th of March. It is snowing heavily. The official *Gazette* contains a proclamation purposing Parliament until January 19th. The Governor General left for England on Tuesday morning.

TORONTO, Dec. 8th.—Lynch, McMahon and other condemned Fenians received the news of three months respite with manifest relief.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The *Herald*'s Toronto special despatch says all the military in Montreal and the country adjacent are under arms and drilling.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8th.—The British Minister informs Seward that the case of the condemned Fenians in Canada has been referred to the Home Government; meanwhile the executions have been postponed.

European.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The *Morning Post* demands of the Government a rigid examination into Fenian organizations in England and the manner in which the depots of arms in Liverpool and elsewhere are guarded.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—All depots of arms in the city have been placed under armed guards. The excited state of the Irish people renders these precautions necessary.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The French officers had taken a farewell interview with the Pope yesterday.

The French vessels of war have blockaded Cresswell. (?)

A large fleet of French war vessels and transports is now ready for Mexico.

DUBLIN, Dec. 7.—The purposes and proceedings of the Fenians monopolize attention.

mails, and an allowance to each Post Office Department; the right to use all mail communication established under authority of the other for despatch of correspondence, either in open or closed mails, on the same terms as those applicable to the inhabitants of the country providing the means of transportation."

During the last fiscal year, 4,629,312 acres of the public lands were disposed of; 1,892,516 acres of which were entered under the homestead act. During the last fiscal year, the amount paid to pensioners, including the expense of disbursement, was \$13,159,076, and 50,177 names were added to the pension rolls. The entire number of pensioners on June 30, 1866, was 126,722. During the past year, 8756 patents were issued for useful inventions; Indian treaties have been concluded with all hostile tribes; and the Atlantic Cable has been successfully laid. Assistance to aid the Southern States in working their agricultural lands lately scourged by war is asked, and the President then passes on to the Mexican question, and the failure of the French Government to keep its agreement to withdraw the first detachment of its forces in November, 1866. Acting upon the faith of this agreement, the United States had accredited Mr Campbell to the Juarez Government, and that Minister, accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Sherman, had departed upon his mission. Mr Johnson says the United States Government will hold Napoleon to his first agreement, and the hope is expressed that France will "so act that the traditional friendship between the two countries may be restored."

The Alabama claims against Great Britain are thus alluded to:

"A change of ministry occurred during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new Ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly manner. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two governments, it is manifest that good-will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity in the practice of good faith and neutrality shall be restored between the respective nations."

The Fenian troubles in Canada having been briefly stated, the President says:

"The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and by striking at a British province on this continent it was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances which it was assumed the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British Government during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country. Some of them had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States under our general laws of naturalization. Complaints of misgovernment in Ireland continually engage the attention of the British nation, and so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British Government has deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of *Habeas Corpus* in that country. These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion which might otherwise have been entertained in regard to an expedition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as these laws remain upon our statute books they should be faithfully executed. If they operate harshly, unjustly or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy by their modification."

Of the naturalization question His Excellency says:

"The present seems to be a favorable time for an assay by Congress of the principles so long maintained by the Executive Department, that naturalization by one State only exempts the native-born subject of any other State from the performance of military service under any foreign government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits."

The Message concludes as follows:

"Let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate departments of the Government, so that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union and the perpetuation of our Institutions."

As to the reception accorded the document by Congress we are uninformed; but have no reason to suppose that it was unfriendly.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

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The Irish lodge of Orangemen held a meeting and issued an earnest call for all members of the Order to support the Government in its endeavors to keep the peace.

United States.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 6.—The Florida House of Representatives have unanimously adopted a resolution against ratifying the constitutional amendment.

DELAYED DESPATCHES.

The Fenians.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The *Tribune*'s Dublin correspondent says political excitement has run to an alarming height in Ireland. It says that every city, town and village has its full quota of militia, and regiments are scattered all over the Irish coast.

Those measures plainly bespeak an apprehension of the fulfillment of Stephens' prophecies. His last speech in America has been published in several Irish journals, and has caused quite a political scare.

The Irish people seem to have implicit confidence in his sincerity. Among all classes the conviction grows and spreads that we are on the eve of startling and terrible events.

The Johnson men are losing faith in their ability to create a discussion out of the Mexican question.

Orders have been sent to Sheridan, that if any crossing into Mexico has been made he must disavow and court-martial the officer engaged in it. No reliable advice from Matamoras has been received.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29th.—On Thursday, the 22d, Secretary Seward communicated to a special cabinet meeting, a draft of his dispatch to Minister Bigelow, commenting on Napoleon's breach of the agreement to withdraw the French from Mexico during this month. After it was read the cabinet unanimously voted that it be made stronger, insisting that the French troops shall be withdrawn according to the programme of June last. The cable news to-day shows that this dispatch had its effect.

The French Minister read a dispatch to-day, by cable, from Mousnier, the French Minister of State, announcing that fourteen vessels would sail immediately from Brest for Vera Cruz, where the French troops in Mexico were required to rendezvous for their embarkation. Ten additional vessels will leave by the middle of December. By the 15th of January all the French troops will probably be out of Mexico. This solves authoritatively and finally the Franco-Mexican muddle.

which was very largely attended. Patriotic speeches were made.

HALIFAX, November 29.—Governor Ford, of Bermuda, has been appointed Governor of British East India, with headquarters at Singapore. He leaves here for England by the steamer Africa.

DUBLIN, December 2.—There is great excitement here in relation to the activity of the English officers in making arrests of persons believed to be implicated in the Fenian movement. A great many arrests have been made all over the country, and they grow more numerous hourly.

A summary of President Johnson's message has been received by cable and published to-day. It had no effect upon prices of English or American securities.

PARIS, December 4.—Minister Bigelow to-day received from the deputation appointed for that purpose the gold medal and letter for Mrs Lincoln, presented by the French people

Mexico.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The conduct of the Administration, in its efforts to hurry Napoleon out of Mexico, when he really seems carrying out his pledge as quickly as possible, is looked upon in diplomatic circles as uncalled for, and as most certain to force the French into war if persisted in.

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New Advertisements.

Prince of Wales
FROM LONDON

THE

HUDSON BAY COMPANY

OFFER FOR SALE

Heads, hounds, and tail

The Cargo

OF THE ABOVE SHIP.

1813-1814-1815-1816-1817

Dry Goods, Clothing, &c

1818-1819-1820-1821-1822-1823

BAGS-Gunny and Dundee, carpet and black leather

BAIZE-Blue, green, scarlet and red

BLANKETS-White and colored, 21, 34 and 4 points

CARPETS-J Crossley & Son's Brussels, tapestry, Dutch and twilled hemp

CAMBRIC-5 Turkey red, and linen glass cloth

CLOTH-Superfine blue, black, scarlet, blue and brown, bairne, superfine black and fancy doeksin, gauze plaid and wool Savoy

COTTON-36 and 36 inches grey, Horrocks's blue, white, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 7-8, blue printed, 7-8 navy blue, red, glazed lining and reverse chintz

DIAPER-44 bleached table and nursery

DUNGAREE-4 blue

ESSIANS-42 in tow and 27 in Osnaburg

MATTRESS-Sewing and double hair

NAPKINS-6 and 8 points

SHIRTING-72 and 90 in duck and linen, 45 in Russia and 29 in duck

STROUDS-White, blue, scarlet and green

TOWELS-White and brown Turkish, bleached huckaback

THREADS-Colored, black, white and Brooks'

TICKS-13-16 cotton, black and white wadding

TRAIL-Black and colored moiré

CLOTHING-An assortment of Ladies', Children's and Infants' under

CASINETS-Black and fancy

CLOTHES-White, musk, assorted sizes

CLOTHES-White, musk and printed

CORNETS-Ladies' assorted

DAMASK-colored assorted and trimmings

FLOURING-Cambridge, Ladies' head dresses

FEATHERS-Black and colored ostrich, black for hat and scabbard military

FLANNEL-Baile, chintz, Welsh, white and blue

GINGHAM-Derry and Savoy

GLOVES-Lad's, Men's and Children's cloth; colored and white kid

HATS-Ladies' and Girls' fashionably trimmed in straw

HOSIERY-Ladies' and Girls', a large assortment

NETS-Ladies' hair, assorted colored and black velvet ribbon

QUILTS-White and colored bed

SHAWLS-Paisley, woolen tartan, shepherd's plaid, check cashmere

SKIRTS-Ladies' balmar

TRIMMINGS-Ladies' dress assorted, black and white elvate

WINEY-44 Aberdeen

BELTS-Men's black leather, scarlet and colored wovens

COATS-Men's Melton, tweed, doe and black cloth, blue plaid, white & brown beaver over

CLOAKS-Men's fancy doe blue and brown beaver, black

CRAVATS-Men's black and fancy silk, and silk scarf

COLLARS-Men's enameled paper and linen

DIAMERS-Men's bleached swansdown, swan's down, white, colored and white

HATS-Men's and boy's colored and black felt

HORSES-Men's and boy's, a large assort'.

JACKETS-Men's blue plaid and seaman's monkey

SHIRTS-Men's and boy's blue, grey and scarlet, white, Melton, white linen, regatta and striped cotton, fancy Baltic with and without collar, white and grey lambwool, scarlet and white flannel and merino under

SUITS-Men's and boy's heavy fancy doe and tweed

TRousERS-Men's fancy tweed and blue, blue plaid, railroad drill, Bedford cord, drab and white mohair and canvas overall; Boys' fancy tweed and doe

TRAILER'S-Man's superfine black and blue cloth, and fancy white

BOOTS-Men's Blucher, calf, Wellington, wadding, sea and elastic side; Ladies' calf, glove and glazed kid elastic side M; Girl's glove, glove and glazed kid elastic side M

Provisions and Gilman's Stores

General News Agent.

New Advertisements.

Medical.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alternative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Pare Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alternative power as to afford an effective antidote to all the diseases of the skin, and especially to those of the mucous membranes. It is formed from the leaves of Sarsaparilla, and the roots of Sennia, Gnet, Striatura, Sypilis, in its form, several varieties, including Sarsaparilla, Sennia, Sypilis, and other roots standing, and Ulcerated Legs successfully treated.

Dr. GIBSON has the pleasure to inform his Friends, that he has returned to this State, after an absence of one year during which time he visited all the principal Hospitals of Europe, and while with the Royal and other Medical Societies, and the celebrated Hospitals of London are among those visited by the Doctor. Guy's, High, St. George's, St. Mary's, Charing Cross, Royal Free, and Westminster, Broad St., St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, St. Luke's, Old Bond, St. Paul's, and the Royal Infirmary.

He has also visited Dr. Agar, of London, Parkery of Birmingham, and Rydon of Paris, who are considered the best Phys. Junc. and Surgeons in the world, and whose opinions he has found to be the most valuable in the treatment of Sexual Diseases.

Dr. GIBSON has obtained from them their new mode of treatment, which cannot be named.

Dr. GIBSON has spent a year and more in seeking out new remedies, and has returned with increased facilities for the alleviation of human sufferings.

Medical.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.
NEW REMEDIES, NEW REMEDIES.

DR. GIBSON'S DISPENSARY

617 KIRKSTREATH, NEAR COMPTON, SURREY, ENGLAND, established in 1814, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Striatura, Sypilis, in its form, several varieties, including Sarsaparilla, Sennia, Sypilis, and other roots standing, and Ulcerated Legs successfully treated.

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Horrible Diseases;

How many thousands of men, both temporally and those who are suffering from incurable existences from the effects of sexual indulgence, or from virus cleared into the system. Look at their pallid, emaciated and disfigured faces, and their broken down constitutions, and you will see the effects of this disease on the enjoyment of life. In this horrid situation thousands suffer until death closes the scene. Let parents, guardians, friends attend to these who are suffering from this disease, and let them be made to understand that they are cared for, and cured before it be too late. Send them immediately to Dr. GIBSON, a physician who has made private diseases his especial study for years, and who has obtained great success in the cure of these diseases.

Sarsaparilla has been very much deserved much, the reputation of which has been greatly enhanced by the skill and knowledge of Dr. GIBSON.

It is a compound remedy, consisting of Sarsaparilla, Sennia, Sypilis, and other roots standing, and Ulcerated Legs successfully treated.

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St. George Hotel.

New Advertisement.

St. George Hotel.

Yankee Hotel

Yankee Hotel